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Reply to the Office Action of February 7, 2008

REMARKS

Introduction

Applicant notes with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 1-19 are allowed. Upon entry of the foregoing amendment, claims 1-20, 22-24, 26-32, 34-35, 40-41, 47, 49, 52-61, 63-64, 66-67, and 69-80 are pending in the application. Claims 35, 47, 49, 52, and 55-56 are amended, claim 24 is cancelled, and claims 73-80 have been added. No new matter is being presented. In view of the following remarks, reconsideration and allowance of all the pending claims are requested.

1. Objection to Claim 24:

With respect to dependent claim 24, on page 2 of the Office Action mailed on February 07, 2008 (hereinafter the "Office Action"), the Examiner objects to this claim as being an improper dependent claim. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 24 is cancelled, rendering the objection to this claim moot.

2. Rejection under 35 USC §112, first paragraph:

Claims 20, 22-24, 26-32, 34, 40-41, 47, 49, 52-61, 63-64, 66-67, and 69-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 20:

On page 3 of the Office Action the Examiner rejects claim 20 as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In particular, the Examiner alleges that "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body" is not supported in the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in this claim are adequately supported by the specification.

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For example, Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to Col. 5, lines 42+, Col. 6, lines 1-67, which describe operation of the invention in a case where a user turns the screen body 11. As described in Col. 6, lines 10-25, when a user turns the display, "the user has to supply a mode control signal to the controller 200 by pressing another particular key of the key pad 1105 so that an onscreen display 1104 suitable for the turned status of the display panel 1100 will be displayed." That is, the user manipulates a key to indicate a rotated state of the screen body, as recited in claim 20. Furthermore, as described in Col. 6, lines 20-25, after receiving the mode control signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body, the controller generates signals so as to "display an on-screen display suitable to the turned status of the display panel 1100."

Moreover, this limitation is also supported on Col. 7, lines 25-29. There, the specification describes that "[u]nder this condition, the display panel 1100 has been turned, and a mode control signal has been generated by the user. Therefore, the data selection control signal 842 is supplied as a signal showing the pivot enable status."

Accordingly, while claim 20 is not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 6, lines 10-25, and Col. 7, lines 25-29, provide sufficient support for this claim to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant submits this claim is adequately supported by the specification, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

b. Claims 22-24 and 26-32:

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has not presented any arguments rejecting these claims themselves, and claims 22-24 and 26-32 appear to be rejected only because they depend from claim 20. However, as described above, claim 20 is adequately supported by the specification and satisfies all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, claims 22-23 and 26-32 are also adequately supported by the specification, and withdrawal of this rejection is earnestly requested.

With respect to dependent claim 24, Applicant respectfully submits this claim is cancelled, rendering the rejection of this claim moot.

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c. Claims 34 and 40:

On pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 34 and 40 as failing to comply with the written description requirement, stating that a limitation recited in these claims is not supported by the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in these claims are adequately supported by the specification, for at least the following reasons.

As described above with respect to claim 20, Col. 5, lines 42+, and Col. 6, lines 1-67, of the specification describe an embodiment of the invention in a case where a user turns the screen body 11. As described in Col. 6, lines 10-25, when a user turns the display, "the user has to supply a mode control signal to the controller 200 by pressing another particular key of the key pad 1105 so that an onscreen display 1104 suitable for the turned status of the display panel 1100 will be displayed."

That is, a key is manipulated to indicate a position or angle of rotation of a rotatable screen, as recited in claims 34 and 40.

Further, as described in Col. 6, lines 20-25, after receiving the mode control signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body, the controller supplies a pivot control signal 212 to the pivot circuit 800 "so as to display an on-screen display suitable to the turned status of the display panel 1100." That is, the controller generates signals to modify the OSD data with respect to a position or angle of the rotatable screen as recited in claims 34 and 40.

Accordingly, while these claims are not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 6, lines 10-25, provide sufficient support for these claims to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant submits these claims are adequately supported by the specification, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

d. Claims 64 and 67:

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 64 and 67 appear to be rejected only because they depend from independent claim 34. However, as described above, claim 34 satisfies all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, claims 64 and 67 are also

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adequately supported by the specification, and withdrawal of this rejection is earnestly requested.

e. Claims 41, 63, 66, and 69:

With respect to claims 41, 63, 66, and 69, Applicant respectfully submits that these claims appear to be rejected only because they depend from independent claim 40. However, as described above, claim 40 satisfies all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, claims 41, 63, 66, and 69 are also adequately supported by the specification, and withdrawal of this rejection is earnestly requested.

f. Claims 35, 52, 55, 59, and 71:

Independent claims 35, 52, 55, 59, and 71 are rejected on pages 3-4 of the Office Action as failing to comply with the written description requirement, alleging that a limitation common to these claim is not supported by the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in these claims are adequately supported by the specification.

As described above with respect to claim 20, Col. 5, lines 42+, and Col. 6, lines 1-67, of the specification describe an embodiment of the invention in a case where a user turns the screen body 11. As described in Col. 6, lines 10-25, when a user turns the display, "the user has to supply a mode control signal to the controller 200 by pressing another particular key of the key pad 1105 so that an onscreen display 1104 suitable for the turned status of the display panel 1100 will be displayed." That is, the user manipulates a key to indicate a position or rotated state of the screen body, as recited in claims 35, 52, 55, 59, and 71. Further, as described in Col. 6, lines 20-25, after receiving the mode control signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body, the controller generates signals so as to "display an on-screen display suitable to the turned status of the display panel 1100."

Additionally, this limitation is also supported on Col. 7, lines 25-29. There, the specification describes that "[u]nder this condition, the display panel 1100 has been turned, and a mode control signal has been generated by the user. Therefore, the data selection control signal 842 is supplied as a signal showing the pivot enable status."

Accordingly, while these claims are not particularly limited to the embodiments of the

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invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 6, lines 10-25, and Col. 7, lines 25-29, provide sufficient support for these claims to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant submits these claims are adequately supported by the specification, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

g. Claim 53-54, 56, 58, 61, and 70:

With respect to claims 53-54, 56, 58, 61, and 70, Applicant respectfully submits that these claims appear to be rejected only because they depend from an independent claim rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. However, as described above, independent claims 52, 55, 57, 59, and 71 satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, claims 53-54, 56, 58, 61, and 70 are also adequately supported by the specification, and withdrawal of this rejection is earnestly requested.

h. Claims 47 and 49:

With respect to claims 47 and 49, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are currently amended to address and clarify each of the Examiner's concerns. As described above, Col. 6, lines 10-25, describes that when a user turns the display, "the user has to supply a mode control signal to the controller 200 by pressing another particular key of the key pad 1105 so that an onscreen display 1104 suitable for the turned status of the display panel 1100 will be displayed." That is, Col. 6, lines 10-25 describes selectable keys to indicate a position of a screen body, as presently recited in these claims.

Accordingly, while these claims are not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 6, lines 10-25, provide sufficient support for these claims to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 47 and 49 are adequately supported by the specification, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

i. Claim 72:

With respect to independent claim 72, on page 5 of the Office Action the Examiner rejects this claim as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In particular, the

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Examiner alleges that “a display unit to display a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and to display an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture” is not supported in the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in this claim are adequately supported by the specification.

In particular, the Applicant points the Examiner’s attention to Col. 2, lines 50-55, which describe a display unit to display externally input R-G-B video signals, and to Col. 7, lines 45-50, which describe displaying an OSD on the display.

Accordingly, while claim 72 is not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 2, lines 50-55, and Col. 7, lines 45-50, provide sufficient support for this claim to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim is adequately supported by the specification, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

3. Rejection under 35 USC §102(b): Kishimoto et al.:

Claims 34-35, 61, and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,134,390 to Kishimoto et al. (hereinafter “Kishimoto”). Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 34:

With respect to claim 34, on pages 5-6 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kishimoto discloses all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim. However, Applicant respectfully submits that Kishimoto does not disclose all of the limitations recited in claim 34, for at least the following reasons.

Kishimoto describes a system where images are stored either in an upright or lateral position. The images are fed without changing their orientation, but the orientation of the display is changed to correspond with the lateral or upright position of the previously stored image. See Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-5. The orientation of the display is changed with a motor. See Kishimoto, Abstract. While Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, see Col. 4, lines 60+, Kishimoto does not describe a key to “indicate the position of the rotatable screen,” as recited in

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this claim.

Similarly, Kishimoto also describes a guidance information 62 which is displayed at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the “display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. However, in Kishimoto the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is not the same as modifying the OSD data “according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen,” as recited in claim 34.

Accordingly, since Kishimoto does not teach all of the elements set forth in claim 34, this claim is patentably distinguishable from Kishimoto, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

b. Claim 35:

With respect to independent claim 35, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim is currently amended to clarify a key manipulation recited therein to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the documents cited by the Examiner. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that none of the references cited discloses all of the limitations presently recited in claim 35.

In particular, as described above, Kishimoto describe a system where images are stored either in an upright or lateral position. The images are fed without changing their orientation, but the orientation of the display is changed to correspond with the lateral or upright position of the previously stored image. See Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-5. The orientation of the display is changed with a motor. See Kishimoto, Abstract. While Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, see Col. 4, lines 60+, Kishimoto does not describe “a key manipulation by a user to indicate a rotated position of the screen body,” as presently recited in this claim.

Similarly, Kishimoto also describes a guidance information 62 which is displayed at

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various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. However, in Kishimoto the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is not the same as "a controller to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate a rotated position of the screen body," as presently recited in claim 35.

Accordingly, since Kishimoto does not teach all of the limitations presently recited in claim 35, this claim is patentably distinguishable from Kishimoto, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

c. Claims 61 and 67:

With respect to dependent claims 61 and 67, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 34, which is allowable over Kishimoto for at least the reasons described above. Accordingly, since claims 61 and 67 contain each of the features as recited in independent claim 34, dependent claims 61 and 67 are also allowable over Kishimoto, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully solicited.

4. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim and Kishimoto et al.:

Claims 20, 22-24, 40-41, 52-53, 55-56, 63, 69, and 71-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,949,504 to Kim and further in view of Kishimoto. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 20:

With respect to independent claim 20, on pages 8-9 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations recited in this claim, except that "Kim does not

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explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in accordance to the mode signal.” The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. However, Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

First, Kim does not disclose the limitations of claim 20 that the Examiner alleges. Instead, Kim describes an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, Kim describes that an LCD monitor used as camcorder viewfinder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. Kim then describes that a main controller 41 of the camcorder can provide a signal to the OSD to display a viewing angle control amount signal in the LCD monitor. See Kim, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-7. In other words, Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder’s viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, and among other things, does not disclose, teach, or suggest, “displaying a picture of externally inputted color component video signals on the screen body and displaying the OSD image on the displayed picture at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal,” as recited in claim 20.

Moreover, Kishimoto also does not teach or suggest the limitation as alleged by the Examiner.

As described above, Kishimoto is directed to a system that stores images in either an upright or lateral position. The images are fed without changing their orientation, but the orientation of the display is changed to correspond with the lateral or upright position of the previously stored image. See Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-5. The orientation of the display is changed with a motor. See Kishimoto, Abstract. While Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, see Col. 4, lines 60+, Kishimoto does not describe “generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body,” as recited in this claim.

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While Kishimoto also describes a guidance information 62 which is displayed at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. In Kishimoto, the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is also not the same as "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," as recited in claim 20.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 20, and thus, this claim is allowable over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

b. Claims 22-24:

With respect to claims 22-24, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 20, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto et al. for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in claim 20, dependent claims 22-24 are also allowable over these references, either individually or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

c. Claim 40:

On pages 9-10 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations recited in independent claim 40, except that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. However, Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

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With respect to independent claim 40, on pages 8-9 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations recited in this claim, except that “Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in accordance to the mode signal.” The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. However, Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

Contrary to the Examiner’s allegations, Kim does not disclose the limitations of claim 40 as alleged. Kim describes an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, Kim describes that an LCD monitor used as camcorder viewfinder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. Kim then describes that a main controller 41 of the camcorder can provide a signal to the OSD to display a viewing angle control amount signal in the LCD monitor. See Kim, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-7. In other words, Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder’s viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, and among other things, does not disclose, teach, or suggest, “displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen,” as recited in claim 40.

Moreover, Kishimoto also does not teach or suggest the limitation as alleged by the Examiner.

As described above, Kishimoto is directed to a system that stores images in either an upright or lateral position. The images are fed without changing their orientation, but the orientation of the display is changed to correspond with the lateral or upright position of the previously stored image. See Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-5. The orientation of the display is changed with a motor. See Kishimoto, Abstract. While Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, see Col. 4, lines 60+, Kishimoto does not describe “modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the

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screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation,” as recited in this claim.

Further, while Kishimoto also describes a guidance information 62 which is displayed at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the “display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. In Kishimoto, the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is also not the same as “modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation,” as recited in claim 40.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 40, and thus, this claim is allowable over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

d. Claims 41, 63, and 69:

With respect to dependent claims 41, 63, and 69, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 40, which is allowable for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in independent claim 40, claims 41, 63, and 69 are also allowable over Kim and Kishimoto, either individually or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are solicited.

e. Claim 52:

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 52 is currently amended to clarify operations of the OSD generator and control unit to more clearly distinguish the invention as

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claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 52 is allowable over all the references cited.

As described above, Kim does not explicitly disclose pivoting an image within the screen body. Further, since Kim is only directed at describing a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, or receiving a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit as recited in this claim.

Furthermore, Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, see Col. 4, lines 60+. However, Kishimoto does not describe "a control unit to generate at least one of a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit and a OSD driving signal according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request and OSD, respectively," as presently recited in claim 52.

Moreover, while Kishimoto also describes a guidance information 62 which is displayed at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. In Kishimoto, the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is also not the same as "a control unit to generate at least one of a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit and a OSD driving signal according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request and OSD, respectively," as recited in claim 52.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that since neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations presently recited in claim 52, this claim is allowable over the cited references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

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f. Claim 53:

With respect to dependent claim 53, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends from independent claim 52, which is allowable for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claim 53 contains each of the features as recited in independent claim 52, claim 53 is also allowable over Kim and Kishimoto, either individually or combined.

g. Claim 55:

With respect to independent claim 55, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim is currently amended to clarify generation of an internal OSD and of a mode and/or OSD driving signal to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 55 is allowable over all the references cited.

In particular, as described above, Kim does not explicitly disclose pivoting an image within the screen body. Further, since Kim is only directed at describing a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, or receiving a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit as recited in this claim.

Furthermore, Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, see Col. 4, lines 60+. However, Kishimoto does not describe "generating at least one of a mode signal to indicate a rotated state of the display unit and the OSD driving signal according to manipulation of a function key by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request an OSD, respectively," as presently recited in claim 55.

Moreover, while Kishimoto also describes a guidance information 62 which is displayed at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. In Kishimoto, the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being

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rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is also not the same as “generating at least one of a mode signal to indicate a rotated state of the display unit and the OSD driving signal according to manipulation of a function key by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request an OSD, respectively,” as presently recited in claim 55.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that since neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations presently recited in claim 55, this claim is allowable over the cited references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

h. Claim 56:

With respect to dependent claim 56, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends from independent claim 55, which is allowable for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claim 56 contains each of the features as presently recited in independent claim 55, claim 56 is also allowable over Kim and Kishimoto, either individually or combined.

i. Claim 71:

With respect to independent claim 71, on page 14-15 of the Office Action the Examiner cites Kim and Kishimoto to reject this claim. However, Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or combined, disclose the Applicant's invention as recited in independent claim 71, for at least the following reasons.

First, these references are not combinable to arrive at the claimed invention. Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, Kim describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. In other words, Kim is only directed at describing a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40.

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In contrast, Kishimoto is directed to a filing system to display stored images in either a lateral or an upright position by changing the orientation of a display with a motor. See Kishimoto, abstract. In Kishimoto a controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15.

Neither the mode selector 42 of Kim nor the position detection unit 71 of Kishimoto use a key manipulation to indicate a position of a display screen, and thus, the tilting movement of Kim's viewfinder to correspond with a tilt of a camcorder cannot be combined with Kishimoto's monitor rotation to correspond with the lateral or upright orientation of stored images to teach the invention as recited in claim 71.

Accordingly, Kim and Kishimoto are not combinable to disclose the invention as recited in claim 71.

Moreover, this references do not disclose or teach the limitations recited in this claim as alleged by the Examiner. As described above, Kim is directed at a control apparatus for a camcorder to maintain an optimal viewing angle as the camcorder is tilted. See Kim, Abstract. That is, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as "displaying a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and displaying an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture," as recited in claim 71. In addition, the Examiner admits that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," and thus, admits that Kim does not disclose or teach "wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in claim 71.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim, describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body in response to a key

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manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body,” as presently recited in claim 71.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the “display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto does not teach or suggest, among other things, “generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body in response to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body,” or “wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal,” as recited in claim 71.

Accordingly, neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 71. Moreover, Kim and Kishimoto are not combinable in the manner suggested by the Examiner. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

j. Claim 72:

With respect to independent claim 72, on pages 15-16 of the Office Action the Examiner alleges that this claim is unpatentable over Kim in view of Kishimoto. However, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim is allowable over these references, for at least the following reasons.

As described above, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as “a display unit to display a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and to display an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture,” as recited in claim 72. In addition, the Examiner admits that “Kim does not explicitly disclose the

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OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal,” and thus, admits that Kim does not disclose or teach “wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal,” as recited in claim 72.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim, describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, “a key unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body,” as recited in claim 72.

Accordingly, Kim does not disclose, teach, or suggest, among other things, “a key unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body, “a display unit to display a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and to display an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture,” or “wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal,” as recited in claim 72.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the “display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto does not teach or suggest, among other things, “a key unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body,” or “wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal,” as recited in claim 72.

Accordingly, neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 72. Moreover, as described above with respect to claim 71, Kim and Kishimoto are not combinable in the manner suggested by the Examiner.

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As described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, Kim describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. As admitted by the Examiner, Kim does not describe rotating an OSD according to a rotation of a display. In contrast, Kishimoto is directed to a filing system to display stored images in either a lateral or an upright position by changing the orientation of a display with a motor. See Kishimoto, Abstract. In Kishimoto a controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15.

Neither the mode selector 42 of Kim nor the position detection unit 71 of Kishimoto use a key manipulation to indicate a position of a display screen, and thus, the tilting movement of Kim's viewfinder to correspond with a tilt of a camcorder cannot be combined with Kishimoto's monitor rotation to correspond with the lateral or upright orientation of stored images to teach the invention as recited in claim 72.

Accordingly, Kim and Kishimoto are not combinable to disclose the invention as recited in claim 72, and neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in this claim. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

5. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Buxton et al. and Kim:

Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,115,025 to Buxton et al. (hereinafter "Buxton") and further in view of Kim. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

Buxton is directed to maintaining an orientation of user interface elements on a display with respect to a user, despite rotation of the display. See Buxton, Col. 3, lines 57-65. However, as admitted by the Examiner, "Buxton does not explicitly discloses (sic) the display mode could be modified by a key input." See Office Action, page 14. Accordingly, Buxton does not disclose, among other things, "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image

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including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen,” as recited in claim 34.

Furthermore, Buxton does not disclose “displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen,” as recited in this claim. Buxton only mentions an OSD image and a second image that do not overlap. Nowhere does the reference state or illustrate that there is any overlap of the “model” 34 and the menu 30.

Accordingly, Buxton does not disclose, teach, or suggest, among other things, “modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen,” or “displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen,” as recited in claim 34.

Similarly, as described above, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as “receiving an externally input video signal having a second image,” as recited in claim 34. In addition, as described above in the rejection of claims 40 and 71-72, the Examiner admits that “Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal.” Accordingly, Kim does not disclose or teach, among other things, “modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen,” or “displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen,” as recited in claim 34.

In fact, Kim describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus,

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Kim does not address, among other things, “modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen,” as recited in claim 34.

Accordingly, neither Kim nor Buxton, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features presently recited in this claim. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

6. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim, Kishimoto et al., and Register:

Claims 26-29, 32, 54, and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Kim and Kishimoto and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,661,632 to Register. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claims 26-29 and 32:

With respect to claims 26-29 and 32, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 20, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in claim 20, dependent claims 26-29 and 32 are also allowable over these references, either individually or combined. Further, since the Examiner cites Register merely to allege it discloses an OSD generation comprising a reordering operation, Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kim and Kishimoto. Therefore, claims 26-29 and 32 are allowable over Kim, Kishimoto, and Register, either separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

b. Claim 54:

Claim 54 is rejected in view of Kim, Kishimoto, and Register on page 23 of the Office Action. Applicant respectfully submits that this claim depends from independent claim 52, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at

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least the reason that this claim contains each of the features as recited in claim 52, dependent claim 54 is also allowable over these references, either individually or combined. Further, since the Examiner cites Register merely to allege it discloses a rotatable screen body having functions keys installed thereon, Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kim and Kishimoto. Therefore, claim 54 is allowable over Kim, Kishimoto, and Register, either separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

c. Claim 66:

Claim 66 is rejected in view of Kim, Kishimoto, and Register on pages 21 and 23 of the Office Action. Applicant respectfully submits that this claim depends from independent claim 40, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that this claim contains each of the features as recited in claim 40, dependent claim 66 is also allowable over these references, either individually or combined. Further, since the Examiner cites Register merely to allege it discloses that the first image window is a control window; Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kim and Kishimoto. Therefore, claim 66 is allowable over Kim, Kishimoto, and Register, either separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

7. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim, Kishimoto, and Sakamoto et al.:

Claims 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim and Kishimoto and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,329,289 to Sakamoto et al. (hereinafter "Sakamoto"). Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

With respect to claims 30-31, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 20, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in claim 20, dependent claims 30-31 are also allowable over these references, either individually or combined. Further, since the Examiner cites Sakamoto merely

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to allege it discloses reading OSD data contained in the OSD image as first OSD data and modifying the first ODS data as second OSD data according to the generated mode signal, Sakamoto does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kim and Kishimoto. Therefore, claims 30-31 are allowable over Kim, Kishimoto, and Sakamoto, either separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

8. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kishimoto and Register:

Claim 64 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kishimoto as applied to claim 34, and further in view of Register. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

With respect to claim 64, it is respectfully submitted that for at least the reason that this claim depends from claim 34, which is allowable over Kishimoto for at least the reasons described above, claim 64 is also allowable over Kishimoto. Moreover, since Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kishimoto, this claim is allowable over all Kishimoto and Register, separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

9. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim:

Claims 57-60 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 57:

With respect to independent claim 57, Applicant first notes that throughout the Office Action, the Examiner admits that “Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal.” See e.g. Office Action, pages 9 and 11. Accordingly, it is submitted that Kim also does not explicitly disclose “a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the OSD color component video signal on the image of the external color component video signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal

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generated by the control unit,” as recited in this claim.

Further, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as the “external color component video signal,” recited in claim 57.

Moreover, as described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. As illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. In Kim, a controller 41 determines whether the angle control option is on or off, and a mode selector 42 is used to input the activation of the angle control option. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, “a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to manipulation of a function key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body,” as recited in claim 57.

Accordingly, at least for the reasons that Kim does not disclose or teach all of the limitations of the invention as recited in claim 57, this claim is allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

b. Claims 58 and 70:

With respect to claims 58 and 70, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 57, which is allowable over Kim for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claims 58 and 70 contain each of the features as recited in claim 57, these claims are also allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

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c. Claim 59:

With respect to independent claim 59, Applicant first notes that throughout the Office Action, the Examiner admits that “Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal.” See e.g. Office Action, pages 9 and 11. Accordingly, it is submitted that Kim also does not explicitly disclose “generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body,” as recited in this claim.

Moreover, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as the “external color component video,” recited in claim 59.

Additionally, as described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. As illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. In Kim, a controller 41 determines whether the angle control option is on or off, and a mode selector 42 is used to input the activation of the angle control option. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, “generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body,” as presently recited in claim 59.

Accordingly, at least for the reasons that Kim does not disclose or teach all of the limitations of the invention as presently recited in claim 59, this claim is allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

d. Claim 60:

With respect to claim 60, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends from independent claim 59, which is allowable over Kim for at least the reasons provided above.

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Accordingly, for at least the reason that claim 60 contains each of the features as presently recited in claim 59, this claim is also allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

10. New Claims:

New claims 73-80 have been added. Support from new claims 73-80 can be found in the specification and drawings, for example, in FIG. 3 and in Cols. 3-6 of the specification. New independent claims 73 and 76-78 recite features, which are not disclosed, taught, or suggested in the prior art of record, for example, "wherein the controller furnishes the OSD driving signal to control the OSD generated to generate the internal OSD image in response to the OSD control signal generated by a user, and the controller furnishes the pivot signal to control the pivot circuit to generate the pivoted OSD image signal in response to the mode control signal generated by the user," as recited in claim 73; "a controller to receive at least one of a mode control signal and an on-screen display (OSD) control signal, and to generate at least one of a pivot control signal and a OSD driving signal, respectively," as recited in claim 76; "a controller to receive a mode signal to indicate a rotated state of the screen body and to receive a OSD control signal to request generation of an OSD according to a key manipulation by the user; and a circuit unit to display the picture of the externally inputted video signals on the screen body and to display the OSD image at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal and the OSD control signal on the displayed picture," as recited in claim 77; and "receiving at least one of a mode control signal to indicate a rotated state of the display and a OSD control signal generated by the user to request generation of an OSD image," and "pivoting the generated OSD signal in accordance to the rotated state of the display in response to the mode control signal," as recited in claim 78

New claims 74-75 and 79-80 depend from independent claims 73 and 77, and further define characteristics recited therein, which are also not disclosed, taught, or suggested in the prior art of record.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that new claims 73-80 do not present new matter, and are allowable over the prior art of record, and allowance of these claims is earnestly solicited.

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Conclusion

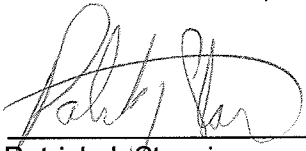
It is respectfully submitted that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, there being no other objections or rejections, this application is in condition for allowance, and a notice to this effect is earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided below.

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 502827.

Respectfully submitted,

STANZIONE & KIM, LLP

By: 
Patrick J. Stanzone
Registration No. 40,434

Dated: June 3, 2008
919 18th St., NW, Suite 440
Washington, DC 20006
Telephone: (202) 775-1900
Facsimile: (202) 775-1901